

Notices of new or little known CETONIIDÆ; by OLIVER E. JANSON. No. 9.

Eudicella Trimeni, n. sp.

♀ Bright golden-green, base of head, thorax and scutellum with a coppery reflection in certain lights, elytra pale yellow, with a slight greenish tinge, a broad sutural and basal border (extending inwardly at the shoulder), a narrow external border and a large round spot near the apex greenish-black, knees, apex and inner edge of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, underside of the clypeus red, antennæ pitchy. Head rather sparsely but coarsely punctured, the clypeus strongly concave on each side, the apical margin strongly reflexed and slightly sinuous. Thorax convex, broadly rounded at the sides, the base tri-sinuate, very sparsely and finely punctured, with a short impressed line on each side close to the anterior margin. Scutellum large, sparsely punctured. Elytra with a row of fine punctures next the suture, the other parts irregularly and very sparsely punctured, the sutural angles slightly produced. Pygidium coarsely strigose. Beneath coarsely punctured and with sparse golden-brown pubescence; mesosternal process rather broad and rounded at the apex; abdomen almost impunctate in the centre, the apex fringed with golden-brown hairs; legs coarsely punctured, anterior tibiæ with two strong lateral teeth. Length 32 mm.

Umvoti, Natal.

This beautiful species, of which, unfortunately, I only know the female, appears, so far as I can judge by that sex alone, to be allied to *E. Smithi*, Macly., but, besides the difference in colour, it is of a more parallel and convex form, with the clypeus more quadrate and the margins more strongly elevated, the punctuation, especially of the head and thorax, far more remote, the underside and legs are also less strongly sculptured and the mesosternal process broader and more rounded at its apex.

The unique specimen which I possess was taken about twenty years since by R. Trimen, Esq., after whom I have named it.

The label attached to it by the captor states that it was "taken on the wing, in dense damp forest at the base of Kranz-Kop Mt. (Tunjumbili), Dist. Umvoti, Natal (the only specimen seen)."

Genyodonta quadricornis, n. sp.

Pale reddish-testaceous, shining, two small spots at the base of the head, four larger spots on the thorax, two on the scutellum, and several on the underside black; the elytra with a large yellow patch behind the middle, produced posteriorly at the sides and narrowly margined with black. Head sparingly punctured, the base with a flattened depressed horn dilated and rounded at its apex; the sides, before the eyes, strongly elevated and produced anteriorly into an obtuse flattened horn; the clypeus dilated at the sides, its apex strongly produced and elevated. Thorax coarsely punctured at the sides, the disc sparsely and finely punctured. Scutellum impunctate, apex acute. Elytra finely punctured in rows, the apex finely strigose. Beneath coarsely punctured, strigose and sparsely pubescent at the sides; mesosternal process long, narrow, incurved and obtuse at its apex; anterior tibiae slender and without lateral teeth. The female has the head unarmed, strongly punctured, with the apex of the clypeus slightly emarginate, the elytra more strongly punctured, and the anterior tibiae with two acute lateral teeth. Length 20-22 mm.

Zambesi (Bradshaw).

I have recently received several specimens of this very distinct species, which differs from all its described congeners in having the lateral margins of the head produced into a distinct horn in the male. It most nearly resembles *G. flavo-maculata*, Fab., as regards sculpture and the form of the yellow elytral patch; but in its smaller size and much narrower and more graceful form it is more similar to *G. laeviplaga*, Raff.

Heterorrhina obesa, n. sp.

Shining green, more or less tinged with golden-brown, coppery or bluish-purple, exposed portion of the meta-coxae red, antennae piceous, knees, apex of tibiae and tarsi, blue-black. Head sparingly punctured, with a short, broad, and flattened carina between the eyes; clypeus quadrate, concave and slightly pubescent, the apical margin with a short, broad, truncate

projection in the centre. Thorax very sparingly and finely punctured on the disc, more coarsely but sparsely punctured at the sides, the basal margin strongly trisinate. Scutellum large, almost triangular, sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra convex, broad and rounded behind, rather coarsely punctured, the punctures arranged in seven moderately regular rows on the disc, the sides posteriorly, and the apex coarsely strigose. Pygidium strigose and fringed with golden hairs. Underside coarsely punctured, strigose and sparsely pubescent; mesosternal process long, gradually narrowed to a point, and slightly incurved at the apex; abdomen longitudinally impressed at the base; legs strigose and sparsely pubescent, anterior tibiæ with an obtuse tooth one-third from the apex, and the outer apical spine strongly produced. The female is larger and altogether more robust, more strongly and irregularly punctured, with the anterior tibiæ very broad and the abdomen not impressed. Length 19–24 mm.

Khasia Hills, India.

Allied to *H. nigritarsis*, Hope, but of a broader and more ovate form, with the anterior tibiæ dentate in both sexes, and the carina on the head broader and flattened. The eight specimens before me are from the collection of the late A. Murray, and exhibit similar variation as regards colour to that found in most of the allied species.

Gnathocera valida, n. sp.

♀ Head shining black, with three white spots on each side; closely and finely punctured and sparsely pubescent, the clypeus with the punctures very close and confluent, the apex slightly prominent in the middle, the lateral points long and flattened; antennæ pitchy, palpi red. Thorax shining black, with three broad white longitudinal bands, the central one narrowed anteriorly, the lateral ones marked with a small black spot and curved inwardly behind; sparsely pubescent and closely punctured, the punctures confluent towards the sides, the base deeply emarginate before the scutellum. Scutellum black, with a broad white central vitta and scattered punctures. Elytra pale fulvous, shining, the outer margin and suture reddish, the former with a line at the shoulder, followed by six or seven irregular white spots, increasing in size to the apex; closely and irregularly punctured, the discal carinæ moderately elevated and smooth. Pygidium pitchy-red, finely strigose and with a large white spot

on each side. Beneath pitchy-red, shining, the sides broadly marked with white; mesosternal process long and bent downwards; legs red, outer sides of the femora with a large white patch. Length 16 mm.

Zambesi (Bradshaw).

Very near to *G. trivittata*, Swed., but differs in its broader and shorter form, closely punctured thorax, in having the mesosternal process oblique and not incurved at its apex, and the punctuation of the clypeus irregularly confluent instead of forming longitudinal striæ as in that species.

Scythropesthes tricolor, n. sp.

Black, shining, elytra pitchy-red, darker at the sides, the apex black, sides of the thorax, a broad transverse band on the elytra, behind the middle, narrowed and interrupted at the suture, a central spot on the pygidium, and the exposed portions of the meta-coxæ, yellow. Head rather sparsely punctured; clypeus slightly rounded at the sides, the margins elevated and slightly emarginate at the apex. Thorax convex, obtusely angulated at the sides, posterior angles rounded, the base slightly emarginate before the scutellum, sides sparsely punctured, with a large shallow fovea close to the margin, and a deep transverse impression on each side in front. Scutellum elongate, impunctate, the sides impressed. Elytra depressed, rounded at the apex and slightly produced at the sutural angles, sparsely and irregularly punctured, the apex finely strigose. Pygidium irregularly strigose at the base and sides, the centre almost smooth. Beneath with the thoracic segments and coxæ coarsely strigose and sparsely pubescent, the outer margin of the meta-coxæ swollen and glabrous; mesosternal process short, narrowed but obtuse at its apex; abdomen with coarse confluent punctures at the sides, and a slight longitudinal central impression; legs coarsely punctured and sparsely pubescent, anterior tibiæ with one distinct lateral tooth and the apex acute, intermediate and posterior tibiæ with one acute tooth in the middle, and a fringe of long black hairs on the inner side. Length 20 mm.

S. Africa?

The unique male of which I have given a description above, is from the collection of the late A. Turner, and although it is indicated as coming from Bengal I think, from its close

affinity to *S. bicolor*, Westw., there can be but little doubt that it likewise is a native of South Africa.

Plectrone polita, n. sp.

Pitchy-black, shining, tarsi greenish. Head strigose, slightly convex in the centre; clypeus much widened in front, the deflexed lateral margins finely strigose, centre and apex sparsely punctured, the apical margin reflexed and slightly emarginate. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, widest at the base, the basal two-thirds strongly emarginate at the sides, thence rounded and narrowed to the front, longitudinally sulcate in the centre, sparsely punctured in front, and coarsely strigose at the sides. Scutellum sulcate in the centre and strigose at the base. Elytra depressed at the suture and sides with a large shallow strigose impression next the suture behind the middle, the sides and apex coarsely strigose, sutural angles slightly produced. Pygidium convex and transversely strigose. Beneath with the thoracic segments strigose at the sides, abdomen longitudinally impressed in the centre and with scattered punctures at the sides; mesosternal process short, broad, and rounded at its apex; legs strigose and punctured, anterior tibiæ without lateral teeth, posterior tibiæ with a strong keel on the inner side produced into an acute point at its apex. The female has the clypeus narrower and not reflexed at the apex, the anterior tibiæ with two strong lateral teeth and the posterior tibiæ without a keel. Length 29 mm.

Nias Island, W. of Sumatra.

This species, of which I have seen several specimens from the same locality in other collections, differs from *P. tristis*, Westw., in its colour, in having the thorax emarginate at the sides, the elytra more strongly sculptured and in the absence of minute punctuation, which gives it a much more polished appearance. The shape of the keel or spur on the posterior tibiæ of the male also differs from *tristis*, if the insect regarded by Wallace (Trans. Ent. Soc. Ser. 3, Vol. IV, p. 546, t. xiii, f. 1) as such, really is the male of that species.

P. lugubris, O. Jans. (ante p. 63), is more like this species as regards colour but has a minute punctuation similar to that of *tristis*. The mesosternal process in the type specimen of *tristis*, which I have examined, is not so broad as it is represented in Westwood's figure (Arcana Ent. I, t. 28, f. 5b.).

Macronota alveata, n. sp.

Head bronze-green, the sides at the base golden-yellow and pubescent; coarsely punctured, the centre longitudinally elevated and smooth; clypeus widened and rounded in front, with the apical margin shallowly emarginate; antennæ and palpi red-brown. Thorax bronze-green, the disc coppery; rounded at the sides, with the posterior angles produced and obtuse, the basal lobe, strongly produced over the scutellum, lateral depressions golden-yellow, pubescent and punctured, central depression punctured and slightly pubescent in front. Scutellum nearly concealed, punctured, with the sides narrowly margined with yellow. Elytra red-brown, shining, with five silvery-white spots on each, two of them subquadrate and situate close to the suture, two transverse and lateral, and one, also transverse, just before the apex; sides and apex very coarsely strigose and sparsely pubescent, depressed, and with four interrupted striae next the suture behind the middle, apical margin rounded and deeply serrate, the sutural spines short. Pygidium black, finely strigose, with dense long golden pubescence and a large transverse oval silvery-white central spot. Underside shining bronzy-black tinged with coppery, sparsely punctured, and with large transverse silvery-white pubescent spots at the sides; mesosternal process large and swollen, with an acute reflexed point at its apex; legs bronzy-green, tarsi red-brown, anterior tibiæ narrow, the apical and two lateral teeth acute. Length 24 mm.

Sumatra.

Allied to *M. Diardi*, G. P., but of a rather narrower and more parallel form, with the clypeus less deeply emarginate, the thorax shorter, more broadly rounded at the sides, with the posterior lobe narrower and more produced, the elytra rounded and deeply serrate at the apex, the mesosternal process of a different form, the spots, both above and below, larger and of a silvery-white colour, and the central thoracic vitta absent. The only example I have seen of this handsome species is a female, the habitat of which is indicated as "Palembang."

Ceptomia ventralis, n. sp.

Bright green, more or less tinged with blue, apex of the clypeus, antennæ and legs pitchy-red with a bluish reflection, femora greenish. Head with sparse coarse punctures between the eyes, the clypeus more finely punctured, slightly widened in front

and rounded at the apex, with a narrow and rather deep central notch. Thorax coarsely and somewhat closely punctured at the sides and base, the disc more finely and sparsely punctured, the sides rather prominent in the middle, the base strongly emarginate before the scutellum, and the posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum impunctate, or with a few scattered punctures. Elytra one-fourth longer than wide at the shoulders, rounded at the apex, each with six deep striae, the interstices convex and remotely punctured, the striae with coarse confluent punctures bearing erect setae, the sides and apex sparsely punctured. Pygidium very convex, with scattered punctures. Underside and legs coarsely punctured, and with sparse long brownish hairs; mesosternal process strongly dilated and rounded in front; abdomen deeply and broadly concave in the centre, pubescent and closely and finely punctured, the apex nearly smooth; anterior tibiae with an almost obsolete tooth before the apex. The female is rather broader, less punctured, with the abdomen convex and scarcely punctured in the centre, and the anterior tibiae with two lateral teeth. Length 16–18 mm.

Madagascar.

This species is closely allied to *C. marginata*, Waterh.; the male, however, may be readily distinguished by its more elongate form, convex pygidium, in having the interstices and apex of the elytra punctured, and by the large and densely punctured depression of the abdomen; the female is more difficult to distinguish, but is larger, of a more elongate form, and has the apex of the elytra very sparingly punctured, whereas in *marginata* they are strigose or coarsely punctured.

Pseudinca robusta, n. sp.

Dull olive-brown above, with obscure greenish markings on the elytra, beneath green and slightly shining at the sides, the centre of the body olive-brown; legs red-brown, shining, and tinged with green. Head slightly convex and smooth, the convexity terminating abruptly and forming a curved ridge near the apex; clypeus very broad, subquadrate, sides and apex punctured, the apical margin with two very slightly elevated points in the centre. Thorax emarginate at the sides behind the middle, the lateral margins raised, slightly punctured at the sides in front. Scutellum impunctate, the apex rather acute. Elytra moderately convex and rounded at the sides, with indistinct rows of punctures, the sutural angles produced and

obtuse. Pygidium impressed on each side, closely covered with fine setiferous striæ. Beneath punctured and sparsely pubescent at the sides; mesosternal process obliquely narrowed and obtuse at the apex; legs sparsely punctured, anterior tibiæ with one strong lateral tooth, and the apex very acute. Length 25 mm.

West Africa, Gold Coast.

Allied to *P. admixta*, Hope, but broader, more convex, and altogether more robust, with the carina on the head much more dilated, flattened, and forming a longer but less elevated curved ridge before the apex of the clypeus; it is also of a different colour and without any of the white markings as in that species.

SYNONYMIA.

Heterorrhina levicauda, Bates, Ent. Mo. Mag. xviii, p. 509 (1881) = *Genyodonta leviplaga*, Raff. Rev. Zool., 1877, p. 329, t. 2, f. 1.

Heterorrhina gratiosa, Ancy, Le Nat., 1881, p. 509 = *Smaragdesthes alternata*, Klug (1855).

Cetonia Dohrni, Harold, Compt. Rend. Soc. Belg., 1880, p. 3 = *C. impavida*, O. Jans., Cist. Ent. ii, p. 538 (1879).

Cetonia mimula, Harold, l. c., p. 3 = *C. famelica*, O. Jans., l. c., p. 539 (1879).

Pachnoda pygmaea, Kraatz, Deuts. Ent. Zeit. xxiv, p. 157 (1880) = *P. viridana* (Parry), Blanch. (1850).

Diplognatha incoides, Thoms., Mus. Scient., p. 37 (1861) = *D. admixta*, Hope (1842).

The desirability, and often the necessity, of examining the actual type specimen in order to identify a species with certainty, has induced me to draw up and publish a list of the types in the collections of the late Messrs. E. Brown and A. Turner (both of which have been broken up and sold by auction), with an indication of the collections into which they have passed.

TYPES IN THE COLLECTION OF E. BROWN.

Heterorrhina florensis, Wall., now in the possession of the British Museum.

„	* <i>nigrotestacea</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	„
„	<i>borneensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	James Thomson	
„	<i>modesta</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
<i>Clinteria</i>	<i>flora</i> , Wall.,	„	„	F. J. Horniman	
<i>Lomaptera</i>	<i>striata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	James Thomson	
„	<i>timorensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	* <i>agni</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>ceramensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>concinna</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>inermis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	R. Oberthur	
<i>Macronota</i>	<i>celebensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	James Thomson	
„	<i>castanea</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>variegata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>cervina</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>thoracica</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>Mouhotii</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>marmorata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>annæ</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
<i>Schizorrhina</i>	<i>arunana</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	
„	<i>bouruensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„	

* These cannot be regarded as the actual types, as specimens in other collections are cited prior to those in Wallace's own collection.

Anacamptorrhina fulgida, Wall., now in the possession of James Thomson

<i>Euryomia rustica</i> , Wall.,	„	„	British Museum
„ <i>trivittata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>*cincta</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>bella</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>celebensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>papua</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>lateralis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>perviridis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>*tenera</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>mollucarum</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>Bowringii</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>sinuata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>labecula</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>incerta</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>fulvipicta</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>cretata</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>aromatica</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
<i>Cetonia ciocolatina</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>celebica</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„
„ <i>solorensis</i> , Wall.,	„	„	„

TYPES IN THE COLLECTION OF A. TURNER.

Ceratorrhina frontalis, Westw., now in the possession of O. E. Janson.

„ <i>aurata</i> , Westw.,	„	„	„
<i>Asthenorrhina Turneri</i> , Westw.,	„	„	„
<i>Oxythyrea septicollis</i> , Schaum,	„	„	„
Westwood's type of ♀ <i>C. polyphemus</i> , Fab.,	„	„	„

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